THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter regarding the experiment of a new agricultural plough, to which we referred last week :

The current number of the *Indian Agriculturist* briefly notices, in an editorial note, the results of a trial of a new plough invented by Mr. William Martin, indigo-planter and Zemindar, Mynporee, North Western Provinces. The trial in question was held in some of the fields at Bally in the presence of the Editor of the *Agriculturist* and a large number of cultivators who witnessed it with great interest. There were two of Mr. Martin's ploughs and two others made at the Cawnpore Model Farm under the Superintendence of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North Western Provinces. There was a large gathering of the cultivators, who brought their own bullocks to yoke these to new ploughs, and the result was that they were extremely pleased with Mr. Martin's plough and thoroughly convinced of its superiority over the common country plough. In fact, as the *Agriculturist* says, "they were in perfect raptures and loud in praise of it." They found they could use it without the slightest difficulty and it was so light that the bullocks actually ran away with it. The common country plough must be dragged at least a dozen times over the ground before it could pulverise the earth, whereas Mr. Martin's plough attains that object at once by cutting an octagonal furrow to any depth desirable and turns the soil upside down. The ryots readily recognized the advantages of Mr. Martin's plough, which secured deeper ploughing and at the same time economized labor. And in their anxiety to adopt the new implement immediately, they wanted to keep the plough with them. The merits of the plough will be obvious to all, who take the trouble of testing or seeing it. The plough made at the Cawnpore Model Farm was also tested, but the peasants gave much preference to Mr. Martin's plough for the following reasons, that they found the former too heavy for the ordinary draught cattle and secondly two men were required to work it—one to hold the stilts and the other to drive the bullocks. Public interests imperatively demand that Mr. Martin's plough should be more known in this country, and I have no manner of doubt that all cultivators who see it working will be only too ready to adopt it. The plough is now lying at the office of the *Indian Agriculturist*, where it can be seen by all persons interested in agricultural reform in this country.

A MADRAS PAPER gives the following list of the animals shot by His Highness the Raja of Vencatagiri and his followers during the year 1879 :—Tigers 2, cheetas 2, bison 1, porcupine 2, bears 6, hyenas 3, elks 13, stags 19, wild hogs 51, deer 85, and chamois 3. Of these His Highness shot one tiger, one cheetah, and twenty-nine other animals, while the other tiger was shot by His Highness the Rajah of Bobbili during his short stay at Vencatagiri and the rest of the animals were killed by the Raja's party.

MR. J. C. ARDAGH has written a letter to Lady Kemball giving a heart-rending account of the condition of Mahomedan peasantry in Bulgaria. We give the following extract from it :

Under the provisional administration of the Russian authorities, the Bulgarians possessed themselves of the lands, houses, and property of the Mahomedan peasantry, and they will not disgorge their plunder until compelled by the pressure of the powers to do so. Many Mahomedan villages and quarters have been razed with the intention of rendering the return of their legitimate proprietors impossible.

The Bulgarian authorities have for many months refused to allow the refugees to enter the country without formalities practically impossible to comply with. The few who succeed in passing this first barrier are met with so many technical difficulties in the assertion of their claims, and so much downright persecution, that the majority of them abandon the attempt, or succumb.

To any one who has seen, as I have, the highly prosperous condition of the Bulgarians under Turkish rule, and contrasted it with the ruthless and inhuman persecution now exercised towards these wretched Mahomedan exiles, the sole hope of amelioration lies in an endeavour on the part of the civilized powers to put an end to the barbarities now being perpetrated.

Official representation and pressure are tedious in operation; meanwhile the winter has come, the snow falls, there is neither shelter nor food; and these miserable exiles, silent in their suffering, are dying. I know that want and destitution exist both at home and abroad, but it is nothing in comparison with the misery I plead for. The English people cannot realize how dire is the distress, and how immediate is the need for succour among these hopeless refugees. Their case merits a special effort, and I hope that before it is too late it may be taken up by the beneficent for I fear that the sympathy at first evoked in their behalf has lost its freshness with the charitable public, though not, I am sure, with you.

What do the Christian Powers of Europe say to this? We hope the Mahomedans of India will give a generous response to the appeal made on behalf of their co-religionists in Bulgaria.

A VIRULENT dispute is going on at present among the Mahomedans of Madras as to whether the Koran in Hindustani has the same religious sanction if the translation be made from the Persian and not direct from the Arabic. It is contended by those Moslems, who object to a translation at second-hand, that it is opposed to the principle recognized by both Sunnis and Shias for more than twelve hundred years, which in their eyes appears to be a more conclusive argument than that all translations gain in authority when made from the original.

THE FOLLOWING paragraph is going the round of the papers :

The Fatal Number Three.—It is a curious fact that *three* female sovereigns are ill at the same time—the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Italy, and the Queen of Sweeden. Some fatality has attached itself to the number *three* during the year 1879. Serious attempts have been made upon the lives of *three* of the crowned heads of Europe—the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Italy. *Three* foreign potentates have been dispossessed—the Amir of Cabul, the Khedive of Egypt, and the King of Zululand. *Three* famous actors have died—Falconer, Buckstone, and Mathews—and the fourth estate is not without its fatal adhesion to the unlucky numeral. *Three* editors, or proprietors of our foremost newspapers, have bade "a long farewell to all their greatness."

We have a proverb—*tinsotru* or the number three gives enemy.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION have made a raid against short staple cotton. They have passed the following Resolution :

"That, under contracts of cotton made for forward delivery, fair staple of the description must be tendered, and if in the opinion of the arbitrators or of the Committee on appeal the cotton is not of fair staple, the lot may be rejected."

We hope the resolution will be strictly adhered to. It is calculated to improve cotton cultivation in India.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE NORTH WEST HIGH COURT has passed the following important decision :

"There can be no doubt that, under the new Code of Procedure, the appellant in the lower appellate Court was competent to appeal against the judgment of the Court of first instance, even though he had not defended the suit in that Court. The terms of section 540 are conclusive on this point, for no special or express provision of the Code deprives a defendant against whom a decree is passed *ex-parte* of the right of appeal."

THE LATEST Yankee trick is worthy of the genius that invented wooden nutmegs. Baring Brothers recently advanced money on a cargo of supposed oranges But the cargo was principally sand, with the holes and crevices of the boxes carefully plugged with pieces of real fruit, which completely imposed upon the inspectors.

THE PROCESS of "Catholicising England," says the *Lucknow Witness*, is getting on apace. Of the 872 churches of London the surplice is now worn in the pulpit of 470 as compared with 83 in 1870 ; there is early communion in 438 as compared with 159 in 1870 ; the Eastward position is taken in 214 as compared with 74 five years ago. And so it proceeds. The prestige, the settled policy, and the resolution to carry it out at any cost, are all with the Ritualists and the extreme High Church party. There is an intense ecclesiastical spirit abroad which plays into their hands, and they will not be interfered with lest "the church" should suffer.

AS SO MANY BALLS are going on at this time in this city we hope we will be excused in reproducing the following, which is a summary of a lady's reasons for not dancing :

1. Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness.
2. Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very pernicious company; and evil communications corrupt good manners.
3. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and which I believe to be wrong.
4. My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they know not whom.
5. Ministers and good people in general disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side.
6. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure and lovely, and of good report.
7. Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil.
8. I am told that dancing is a great temptation and snare to young men, and I do not wish to have any thing to do with leading them astray.
9. Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from my God and Saviour.
10. There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.

IT IS BECOMING quite common to send letters round the world to see how quick they will make the passage ; the quickest time yet recorded is 71 days, the letter being sent and received by a young lady in Washington.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, preaching at his Cathedral, said that "in national and political affairs the past year was not marked by much of which as a nation we could be justly proud. The question forced itself upon the minds of Englishmen, and demanded an immediate answer—What business had we with our armies either in Zululand or Afghanistan? Could it be pretended, he asked, that they were either of them just or necessary wars? Unless we were abandon all pretence to justify a recourse to arm, he as a Christian Bishop, must distinctly say, if he was to be faithful to his message, that as a nation we had misdoing to repent for having been the first to draw the sword in those two wars."

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

MRS. MARSHALL lately received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. She began her medical studies at Aberdeen some years ago—but in consequence of the opposition she met with in that University, had to begin *de novo* in Paris. The subject of her thesis was "the influence of sex in the production of one form of Valvular heart disease" and she satisfied her judges by an elaborate and critical analysis of facts that this disease, known as mitral stenosis is more prevalent amongst women than men. Professor Hardy, the President and Senior Professor of Medicine in the Faculty concluded his address to her in these words :—"You, madam, have helped to vindicate for all women their right to study medicine ; you reply in your person to all the objections of your adversaries. I have seen you and watched your work for years in the hospital in my wards, by the bedside of the patients. I congratulate you heartily and I thank you." MRS. Marshall is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Anderson of old Aberdeen and sister-in-law of Mrs. Garret Anderson—the leading lady-doctor in London.

THE PRACTICE of wearing crape on the left arm, at funerals, by soldiers of H. M. Army in England, has been discontinued by order of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

IT IS OFFICIALLY notified that the railway in course of construction from the Indus valley line to Candahar shall be called in future the Candahar railway. It is divided into three sections. The Jacobabad section from the junction to the foot of the hills near Sibi. The Hurnai section from the last named place to Kuchlak, and the Gulistan Karez section from Kuchlak to Candahar.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has the following :

With reference to a short paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 14th ultimo Mr. Ramjoo Kachroo, son of the late Pandit Deva Ram Kachroo of Srinagar, writes to tell us that "the whole affair" (of the Woolah lake gaupers) "was a pure fabrication of intriguers," and that his late father "would not and could not have given evidence in the matter." He adds that his father "was killed by no one, and died a natural death ;" and he states, generally, that his father's name has been "highly defamed by the accusation imputed to him." We have never said that the story was not a fabrication. For our correspondent's satisfaction, we may say that the "alleged" destruction, as we have called it, of so large number of human beings in the Woolah lake, could scarcely have been effected without its leaving sufficient traces of itself. But there may have been some grounds for the report, all the same. Of course it is equally possible that "the whole affair," without any reservation or restriction whatever, may have existed only in the imagination of intriguers.

If so, should not our contemporary have first satisfied himself about the truth of the rumour before launching such a gross libel against the Kashmir Government.

THE PIONEER reviews the autobiography of Raja Gunga Persad, late Deputy Collector. While he was Tehsildar of Meerut, Sir William Muir, then Senior Member of the Board, arrived on inspection duty, and Gunga Pershad and the Deputy Collector were summoned to accompany him. What followed is thus told in his own words :

"It so happened that I had not my horse with me at that moment, so I rode a Bania's pony which was carrying grain and which I had borrowed on the road. It had neither an English nor a Hindustani saddle, but it had an old *Soondka* which answered the purposes of a saddle-cloth or pillow. The stirrups were of ropes as also the bridle. The Deputy Collector rode on a Cabul swift pony. Sir William Muir rode his Arab and began first to canter ; trot and then gallop. The

Deputy Collector fell down his pony and was left behind, however I kept pace with him making my horse yet run by the force of my feet and spurring him on and beating him with a small cajanus switch. Sir William visited some 12 villages that day, and I remained with him wherever he went. He was highly pleased with my activity and ability to ride, but my Tat had too far been worked so he died the same evening directly on my return."

Munshi Gunga Persad rendered conspicuous services during the Mutiny, for which he was rewarded with title and land.

THE CURRENCY in the Portuguese territories is to be assimilated in weight and form to the British currency and divided into rupees and annas, preserving the stamp of the Portuguese King. The new coins will be a legal tender throughout British India.

THE GOLD MANIA is developing itself in Wynaad and in a very short time two companies, recently started in England, will begin operations. Land in Devalah and its surroundings is becoming very valuable, and is now being sold by square yard measurements. The *Madras Times* says:—"Mr. Severn's prospections on behalf of the East India Gold Mining Company have been very successful, and this Company begin operations at once with a capital of ten lacs of rupees, A mining Engineer has been sent out by the Company, and has started for the Wynaad gold fields."

THE AMERICAN papers state that Judge Eldridge, of Memphis, recently fined himself 10 dols. for being late at Court. Two lawyers made able arguments for the remission of the penalty, but His Honor remained firm.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

YESTERDAY'S CALCUTTA GAZETTE notifies that the following officiating and temporary Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are confirmed:

Baboo Komulnath Ghose	...	Pooree
,, Chunder Narain Gupta	...	Deoghur Sonthal Pergha.
,, Sant Prosad	..	Sarun
,, Prankissen Roy	...	Cuttack
,, Gopal Chunder Mookerjee	...	Balasore
,, Saroda Prosad Sircar	...	Noakholly
,, Gunga Nath Roy	...	Employed under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
Moulvi Zakir Hossein	...	Chittagong.
Baboo Tarini Lal Chowdry	...	Chittagong.
,, Khetter Mohun Mookerjee	...	Maldah,
,, Nilmoney Coowar	...	Lohardugga,
,, Gossain Dass Dutt	...	Pubna,
,, Poorno Chunder Roy	...	Manbhoom.
,, Umesh Chunder Batabyal	...	Barripore, 24-Pergunnahs
Baboo Kader Nath Dutt	...	Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.
,, Umullo Churn Mullick	...	Julpigoree.
Mr. C. G. M. Shircore	...	Furreedpore.
Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter	...	Sarun.
,, Shama Churn Mitter	...	Noakholly.
Moulvi Muizuddin Ahmed	...	Ditto.
Baboo Bissessor Banerjee	...	Midnapore.
,, Tarini Sunker Roy	...	Dacca.
,, Koylashchunder Chatterjee	..	Midnapore.
Mr. J. Ellison	...	24-Pergunnahs and Jessore
Bboo Bhoirab Nath Palit	...	Chittagong.

Some of these gentlemen have been confirmed after service for several years. This will be also the fate of the new Deputies on Rs. 150 a month, and they must vegetate on that wretched pittance in the meanwhile.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta:

Mr. H. Andrews.	Dr. E. W. Chambers.
,, R. Belchambers.	Mr. T. C. Ledlie.
,, F. R. Boyce.	,, D. W. Madge.
,, J. E. Caithness.	,, F. McAlpin.

The compliment paid to the Trades by the appointment of Mr. Caithness and Mr. McAlpin is well deserved. We are also glad that the leading men of the Eurasian community are being brought to the front.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that the scheme proposed for the settlement of the claim of the Kumar Saheb of Durbhunga by the appointment of a Committee, which we announced last week, has fallen through. The Committee contemplated has not been appointed.

THE HIGH COURT has passed rules recognizing the mooktears as a class of legal practitioners and investing them with powers to see the record, to deposit and withdraw money from the Court and generally to act on the Appellate Side of the Court excepting filing appeals and lists of papers to be translated, which duties are reserved for the vakeels. Selection will be made from among the existing mooktears, and a deposit of Rs. 1000 will be required from those who will be enrolled as security for good conduct, and a table of fees will be prepared according to which they will be remunerated.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION has the following:

The *Srihatta Prokash* gives us an instance of the way in which the Hakims treat their inferiors in the moffussil. We learn that Mr. Douglas, Assistant Commissioner of Sylhet, one day visited the Treasury and when he entered, he found Babu Chunder Kant Nandi, extra assistant Commissioner in charge of the Treasury seated on a chair which he did not leave on the entrance of Mr. Douglas. This offended Mr. Douglas so much that he asked Babu Chunder Kant to leave the chair, and threatened to report his conduct to the superior officers unless he complied with the peremptory order of Mr. Douglas.

This is the way cordiality is promoted between Europeans and Natives. Babu Chunder Kant Nandi is a very respectable person, modest, well behaved, and highly respected by those, who know him.

DAUD SHAH it is stated will take his permanent residence at Lahore. He will be accompanied by Captain A. Conolly.

THE TEHERAN CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 16th of December, says that Persia has been strengthening her defences along the north-east frontier, especially at Serreks, Khelat-i-Naziri, and Dereghez, the object being to guard against Turcoman raids. Should Russia carry out her programme, and again try to make for Merv from the Caspian, there would be fresh complications.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE been requested to draw attention to an advertisement in another column about the proposed "Bengal Banking Corporation Limited." The object of the Bank will be to afford facilities for the extension of trade both in town as well as in important centres of commerce in the moffussil, such as Chittagong, Gowhatty, Jalpigoree, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, &c. It will have a nominal capital of twenty lakhs of rupees divided into two lakhs shares of ten rupees each. The enterprising projectors of the Bank are men in whose honesty the public can place implicit confidence. If the project succeeds, it will have achieved an important result and shewn what educated Natives can do in the direction of striking out an independent career for themselves.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur has established a *Dharmsala* in Barra Bazar of this city for the accommodation of Jains and Marwaris visiting Calcutta. He has provided the Home with an endowment yielding Rs. 12,000 per annum.

MR. BRIGHT on Lord Beaconsfield:

I recollect telling Mr. Disaeli in the House of Commons that in his speeches, when he required any illustration from history, he made his history as he went on—(laughter and applause) He did not get it out of any books or any authentic records, but from his own inner consciousness. It seems to me very much like what is done by an insect which we are all familiar with—which is very curious, but not very pleasant—I mean the spider—(laughter). The spider, as you know, at least apparently—I do not know much above him—(laughter)—the spider, we are told, spins from the source of raw material inside the yarn which he desires to make use of—(renewed laughter). With this yarn he weaves a very intricate and ingenious web, and with this web he catches flies—(laughter and applause). The Prime Minister has spun yarns and woven webs, and he has caught a great many flies, and as far as I find, the flies seem rather to like it; and in that we have proof—at least the explanation—of the sort of swollen eminence to which he has attained—(laughter).

If these words had fallen from the lips of a Indian, he would have been at once condemned as grossly personal and acrimonious.

WE ARE sorry to observe that Professor Wordsworth is about to retire from the Education Service of Bombay. He was a shining light of the Education Department in Bombay. We are glad to notice that a movement has been set on foot to found a testimonial in his honor.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY will lay his Budget before the Legislative Council on Tuesday next.

WE LEARN from a message from the Press Commissioner that Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Governor of Natal and High Commissioner of South-East Africa with command of the troops in the South-East Africa, succeeding Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir Garnet Wolsely. Colonel H. Brackenbury, R. A. succeeds as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. We congratulate Sir George Colley on his elevation.

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to notice that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 500 in aid of the Saraswati Samaj or Pundits' Institute in Dacca. Similar institutes in other districts will help the revival of Sanskrit learning in this country.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THERE were two entertainments given this week in honor of the Lieutenant-Governor by two leaders of the Mahomedan community, Newab Diler Jung and Prince Furrokh Shah. Both the parties went off very pleasantly.

WE ARE glad to notice that Newab Abdul Gunny has subscribed Rs. 6,000 in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund. The remittance was made through the Viceroy, and has been thankfully acknowledged by the Mansion House Committee.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION have received letters of sympathy from Mr. Wedderburn and Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Wedderburn writes:

I shall always take a warm interest in Indian affairs, and I shall be ready to do what I can, either in or out of Parliament, to obtain justice for the people of India. It is my intention early next session to bring forward before the House of Commons the question of popular representation in the Indian Legislative Council, and of giving to the Indian taxpayers some control over public expenditure. Any petitions, or any special information from Calcutta on this question, would of course strengthen my hands in bringing the matter before Parliament. Representatives in the Indian Councils would be, I think, more easily obtained, and probably more useful when obtained than representatives in the British House of Commons; and I have chosen, therefore, this mode of raising the question. I endeavoured to do so last session, but could not obtain an opportunity.

The Private Secretary to Sir Charles Dilke writes:

Sir Charles Dilke has instructed me to acknowledge your letter of the 19th December, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at the Town Hall Meeting on the 3rd of September last. Sir Charles directs me to assure you that he is extremely pleased to find that any efforts which he has been able to make are so warmly appreciated by your committee.

WE UNDERSTAND that some disappointment has been felt at the result of applications for police appointments to the Inspector General. It is not generally known that nominations to vacancies are left to District Superintendents, and that it is only when a District Superintendent has no officer fit for the vacancy that he applies to the Inspector General for help. Such applications are necessarily rare, and the list of qualified candidates in the Inspector General's Office already contains the names of men enough to fill all the vacancies that are likely to occur for years to come.

THE BANNER OF LIGHT has an appreciative notice of Babu Peary Chand Mitra's new work on Spiritualism, from which we give the following extract:

Though only a pamphlet of 194 pages, bearing the modest title of "The Spiritual Stray Leaves," yet it contains so clear a statement of Buddhistic religion and illustrations of true Spiritualism, that it is quite probable that an intelligent reader of it will readily infer the uselessness—yes, the almost criminal folly of all Protestant sectarian missions in India; yet it does not directly discuss, or mention, or even allude to missions or missionaries.

THE CRITICISMS of the *Indian Daily News* on the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal are amusing enough. In his yesterday's issue our contemporary says that Sir Ashley Eden is "a man singularly unfit to be a Governor," because he has appointed Dr. Payne to be Surgeon General of Bengal, Mr. Macaulay to be Magistrate of 24 Pergunnas, and the Maharaja of Durbhanga to be a member of the Bengal Council. In a preceding issue our contemporary praised Sir Ashley Eden for his sound sense in matters of legislation. He wrote:

Sir Ashley Eden, and Mr. Mackenzie, and Baboo Kristo Das Pal, do not talk in so high a tone as the magnates of the Imperial council; they never say that their laws are so perfect as to "foster a general harmony of thought;" but under their guidance, the Bengal legislature meets the needs of these provinces. They do not launch thunderbolts out of a blue sky; they never make laws for which there is no demand, in order to meet possible future requirements, because they have a more modest opinion of their own powers of "forecast," and their "responsive faculties," than that which prevails at Simla.

In his Friday's impression he thus wrote about Sir Ashley's Railway policy:

The local Government has a clear railway policy, and there is the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor that he can pay the interest on all the capital needed for State lines in Bengal.

If Bengal can pay this sum for some years without troubling the Imperial Government, and without resorting to new taxation, then we say the Government of India would do well to raise the amount required by a loan, and allow Bengal to have its way in this matter.

In the same article in which our contemporary censures Sir Ashley he lauds his land policy. And yet he is pronounced to be a "man singularly unfit to be a Governor." How logical!

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 14th.—The Commons have negatived by 75 against 6 votes, the motion brought forward by Mr. Wheelhouse, member for Leeds, for a Select Committee to enquire into the effects of free trade. It is stated that the rate of exchange for Indian pay will be 1-8½d. next financial year.

14th.—Mr. Clarke, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Southwark in the room of the deceased member by a majority of 853, defeating Mr. Dunn, the Liberal, and Mr. Shipton, the Radical, candidate.

16th.—The *Morning Advertiser* publishes a paragraph, stating that Mr. Parnell will visit India and Australia unless an early dissolution of Parliament takes place.

17th.—Advices from Canada state that an accident has happened to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, who whilst sleigh driving, were upset and thrown out. Both Her Royal Highness and the Marquis were slightly injured, but are progressing favorably towards recovery. The House of Commons last night negatived by a large Majority the

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Bill for the relief of the Irish da ress, that [illegible] advanced from the Imperiisit Treasury instead of from the Church Surplus.

St. Petersburg, February 17th.—A most desperate attempt was made this evening on the life of the Czar, The scene of the attempted assassination was at the Winter Palace, which had been mined beneath the guard room, situated immediately below the dining saloon. At the time when the Imperial family was to assemble at dinner, the mine was fired and a tremendous explosion followed, which shattered the guard room and made a large rent in the dining saloon floor. His Imperial Majesty and family had, however luckily not assembled, when the explosion took place and thus escaped. The guards suffered severely, five being killed and 35 wounded. The diabolical plot is attributed to the Nihilists.

18th.—It has been ascertained that the mine under the Winter Palace was charged with dynamite and gun cotton. The train by which it was fired has been traced to a cellar where fuel was stored. Some workmen who were occupied at the Palace on the day of the explosion have since decamped. Loyal demonstrations at the Czar's escape have been made.

19th.—The mine under the Winter Palace was fired by means of electricity. The Imperial family were actually entering the dining saloon at the time of the explosion. The servants occupied in the saloon received serious injuries. Several arrests of residents in the palace have been made, and an investigation into the plot is being carried on,

THE LAST rains we are glad to learn have been general throughout the country and will do great good to the land. Some damage has, however, been done to the potato crop.

THERE WERE 224 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 14th February, of which 9 were from small-pox, 25 from cholera, 86 from fever, 28 from bowel-complaints, 15 from asthma and pthisis, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Five children were still-born and 3 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade of the several Presidencies and Provinces, for 1878-79. 2. Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1878-79. 3. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1878-79. 4. Reports on Publications issued and registered in the several Provinces of British India during the year 1878. 5. Travancore Almanac for 1880. 6 Report of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association for 1879. 7. A Brief History of the Tikari Raj. 8. A Lecture on the Life and Labours of Rammohun Roy. By W. Adam Esq. Edited by Rakhaldass Haldar. 9. Comparative Experiments on the relative values of carbolic acid and Sanitas made by Dr. W. H. Stephenson. 10. The Bengal Magazine, for January 1880. 11. Punchanund—a Bengali Comic Journal for Falgoon 1286, B. E. 12. Nuzir Sunkhifta Sar, a compilation of Criminal Precedents in Bengali. By Gunganarain Roy M. A. and Kedarnath Ghose B. L. Deputy Magistrate. 13. Forty-ninth annual Report of the Oriental Seminary.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Fundamental Phenomena and Laws of Magnetic Action.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday 25th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Chemical nomenclature,—Hydrogen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 26th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Qualities of Musical Sound.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 28th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Potassium and its Compounds.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1880.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

IT affords us great pleasure to observe that at last a Committee has been appointed for the collection of subscriptions in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund. A meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday last, for the purpose of forming a Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson. It was unanimously agreed that a large public meeting was not necessary, and that a strong representative Committee would be sufficient for the purpose. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Central Committee:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon'ble E. C. Morgan, Hon'ble A. Wilson, Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Maharajah of Durbhangah, Rajah Komul Krishna, Hon'ble A. B. Inglis, J. E. Caithness, Esq., C. J. Brookes, Esq., J. Flemington, Esq., G. F. Newburn, Esq., G. Miller, Esq., Dr. J. B. Barry, J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., Robert Harvey, Esq., Hon'ble J. B. Knight, Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton, Elias S. Gubboy, Esq., E. D. J. Ezra, Esq., Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., the Rev. Father Lafont, the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Hon'ble Kistodas Pal, R. H. Wilson, Esq., Colman Macaulay, Esq., Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, Babu Shama Churn Law, Prince Ferokh Shah, H. W. I. Wood, Esq.. Hon'ble J. O' Kinealy, W. Souttar, Esq., Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, J. W. Furrell, Esq., J. O'B. Saunders, Esq., A. C. Lyall, Esq., Nawab Ashgar Ali, Rev, H. Spear, J. Young, Esq., R. B. Magor, Esq., Babu Joykissen Mokerjee, Prince Jehan Kedar, Heerjebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq. (with power to add to their number.)

The under-mentioned gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee:

Sir G. Pomeroy Colley, Hon'ble Rivers Thomson, Hon'ble A. B. Inglis, Hon'ble E. C. Morgan, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Moharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Moharajah of Durbhungah E. S. Gubboy, Esq., E. D. J. Ezra, Esq., J. O'B Saunders, Esq., J. E. Caithness, Esq., Hon'ble J. B. Knight, G. Miller, Esq., Hon'ble A. Wilson, Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq., Babu Shama Churn Law, Rev. W. MacCarthy, Rajah Komul Krishna, Prince Ferokh Shah, Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, H. W. I. Wood, Esq., (with power to add to their number.)

It was resolved that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor be elected President of the Central Committee and the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson Chairman of the Executive Committee. The following appeal has been issued by the Executive Committee:

It appears, from careful enquiries which have been recently made, the reports of which have reached this country, that, owing to the failure of the crops from an excessive rainfall, and the inability of the people to save the turf through the absence of fair weather, destitution of a widespread and alarming character prevails in many of the more remote districts of the South and West of Ireland.

The distress consequent on the failure of the crops, the inadequate supply of fuel, and the depreciation of all live stock, has been increased and intensified by a winter of unusual severity.

Efforts for the relief of this wide-spread distress are being made by influential persons at home, and similar measures have been taken in many parts of India and our Colonies.

The Committee now confidently and earnestly appeal to the people of every nationality in Bengal for assistance, and entertain the hope that, if separate arrangements are not made in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub, many will be found in those provinces also, who will extend their sympathy and aid by subscribing to the Relief Fund which is being raised in Calcutta.

Contributions will be recieved by any Member of the Committee, by the Bank of Bengal, Oriental Bank, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and the following gentlemen :—

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, and J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., Honorary Secretaries.

H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Honorary Treasurer.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretaries, Calcutta. All cheques to be made payable to the Honorary Treasurer.

At the meeting the following subscriptions were announced. Maharaja of Durbhanga Rs. 2000, Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, Rs. 2000, Maharajah Narendra Krishna Rs. 1000, Raja Komul Krishna Rs. 1000, Babus Durga Churn Law and Sham Churn Law Rs. 1,000, Mr. Ezra Rs. 1,000, and Mr. Gubboy Rs. 1,000.

Few words we think are needed from us to commend the appeal to the generous consideration of our countrymen. They ought to remember that when Providence visited their country with the calamity of a famine in 1873-74 and in 1877-78 Ireland was not backward in giving substantial proofs of her sympathy, and if it has now unhappily fallen to her lot to suffer, it is superfluous for us to say that the feelings of charity and gratitude alike bid India to send her afflicted sister as much help as she can. India may not be rich, but if she gives her mite with a really sympathizing heart, it is sure to be received with thanks. There is so much in common between Ireland and India that the news of the affliction of the former ought to rouse the warmest feeling of sympathy in the breast of the latter. We hope the charitably-disposed among our countrymen will not lose time in remitting their subscriptions, for help given in time is double in value.

THE KABUL EXECUTIONS.

THE agitation made in England about the Kabul executions has apparently led the Government to publish the following account of the same, which we have received from the Press Commissioner:]

The following is an abstract statement of the executions recently carried out at Cabul :—

Nature of charges.	Number cuted.	Number released.
Dishonoring the bodies of the Officers of the Embassy ...	4	..
Possessing property belonging to the Embassy ...	4	4
Being armed within 5 miles of camp...	6	15
Attacking Escorts in view to releasing prisoners ...	4	...
Murdering camp followers, participation in the attack on the Residency : inciting people to rise : treacherously firing on and killing wounded soldiers ...	69	57
	87	76

The instructions of the 9th October issued for the guidance of the Military Commission were as follows :—

1. All prisoners not belonging to the force will be brought before the Commission.

2. All Natives of the country found with arms in the city of Cabul, or within a radius of 5 miles, and all persons suspected of being soldiers, will be made prisoners.

3. Every soldier, or civilian, who took part in the massacre of the British Embassy on the 3rd of September last will be executed,

4. The cases of all other prisoners will be enquired into and referred for the orders of the Major-General commanding Cabul Field Force,

Every case was tried by the Military Commission presided over by a General Officer, and composed of Officers of standing and experience. No sentence of death was awarded, or carried into effect, without the formal verdict and sentence of the Court, confirmed by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Force. In each case the defence of the accused was fully heard, and remands were always granted when rebutting evidence was stated to be forthcoming. In all cases where reasonable doubt existed, the benefit of the doubt was given to the accused. The decisions of the Military Commission were arrived at in the same manner as the verdicts of all Military Courts.

The proclamation of martial law announced to the Afghans the treatment they had, under certain circumstances (of outrage or treachery), to expect. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of those who fought against us at Charasiah as it was known that all the regiments concerned in the attack upon the Mission took part against us on that occasion; but in no instance were the soldiers thus brought in executed, unless proved to have taken a part in the attack upon the Residency, or to have committed either of the crimes enumerated in the proclamation. Four hundred rupees were paid in rewards, but of this sum 200 were given as compensation to the families of a man who was killed when arresting an armed band of troops. The result of the disarming clause has been that the force has been unmolested by assassins or fanatical attacks by individuals: the rule was widely circulated and well understood, and few have suffered for its non-observance: all who proved they were ignorant of the terms of the Proclamation were released. The operation of the disarming clause also permitted the numerous foraging parties being accompanied by much smaller guards than would otherwise have been required, thus relieving the troops of a very necessary but irksome duty.

It was necessary to destroy for purely military reasons the villages close to the Sherpore Cantonment; but to these ample compensation has always been paid and fresh grounds assigned in other localities, the families thus deprived of their homes being provided for temporarily in the city and every attention paid to their comfort.

We wish that many of these executions had not taken place. If what we hear be true they have not produced that wholesome effect, which was doubtless aimed at by this extreme measure. No one can have the heart to palliate the offence, which culminated in the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his heroic band. If our Government had drawn a line between the murderers of the members of our embassy and those who have waged war, it would have acted wisely. Those who were implicated in the massacre were guilty of a most diabolical act, and were justly called upon to expiate it by giving life for life. But the position of the others is different. They have been fighting for their hearths and homes, and although we as loyal subjects of the British Crown wish success to our arms, we cannot deny that the Affghans have raised their arms for their national cause and have therefore a right to have recourse to every expedient for its success. What would the English themselves have done if the French or the Germans or any other nation had attacked their island home? We do not also clearly understand on what principle these executions were made. On his entry into Kabul General Roberts had issued a proclamation to the effect that the Affghans in arms were rebels against the authority of Yakub Khan. Does he still maintain that farce? The Amir is no longer the Ruler of Affghansthan but a prisoner of the Indian State. If, however, General Roberts has the authority to hang the Affghans as the conqueror of their country, that authority we submit is not in consonance with the international law recognized in civilized countries. But it may be said that the inter-

national law which is binding upon civilized nations does not apply to a barbarous country like Affghansthan. Whether it does or not, our Government as the representative of the first European power in Asia has obligations, which it cannot lightly ignore.

MR. STANHOPE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

IT must have been an interesting spectacle for the good people of Hackney to see the Under-Secretary of State for India in their midst as a prophet on India. Their own Member, Mr. Fawcett, is by far the best prophet of the day on India, and rivalry with him was a venturesome task on the part of Mr. Stanhope. But he was discreet. He did not raise any question about Mr. Fawcett's vaticinations about Indian Finance. If he had attempted any thing of the kind, we fear his audience would have turned the table against him. He, therefore, took the safer course of attacking an opponent, who had no local ties with his hearers. But Mr. Stanhope, as usual, steered clear of the real points at issue, and claimed credit for results which were due chiefly to the opposition of the Indian party in Parliament. Thus he spoke of famine expenditure: "We have had to find 11 millions for the relief of famine as against the four millions found by the Liberals; and we have had to provide 10 millions for loss by exchange arising from the depreciation of silver, as against two millions in the former period. You are aware that both of these are causes of expenditure which are wholly beyond the control of any Government, and therefore I exclude them from the account in both cases; but I do not exclude the war expenditure and the expenditure on frontier railways, because though I believe them necessary, the policy which brought them about is the subject of violent disputes. Perhaps it will surprise you to learn that if we make these deductions the results will show that in the six years of Lord Beaconsfield's Government we should have accumulated 17½ millions surplus as against four millions of the period of Mr. Gladstone's Government. If I had included in the deductions the war expenditure, you would find that the Conservative Government had the advantage of the Liberal by no less than 16 millions sterling." But Mr. Stanhope apparently forgot that the 17½ millions he referred to was borrowed money and did not represent a surplus of revenue. Nevertheless this was taken as a new feather to the cap of the ministry, Mr. Stanhope then went on: "I am ready to contend that the general position of Indian finance is better now than when Mr. Gladstone left office. We have extended the policy of decentralization in India, and have introduced an amended fiscal system, and you will see, if you look at the debt of India, that the annual charge has been diminished by an enormous amount. In spite of that, we have felt that, in the present doubtful position of the value of silver, and in view of the contingency of famine and of the necessary war expenditure, it was desirable to improve our position by a reduction of expenditure. A very large reduction has been effected, and more still will follow. We are looking for great results from the Army Commission sitting at Simla, and in the face of what we have done Mr. Gladstone charges us with increasing the army expenditure. That comes with a very ill grace from one who, desiring to introduce changes into the constitution of the British Army, carried out his plans, as far as India was concerned, without regarding Indian finance." The last statement is certainly correct. The amalgamation of the Indian army with the English army was carried out when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and when that measure was adopted, little regard was paid to Indian interests. But as regards the present improvement in the financial position of India, it is entirely due to the persistent cry of the Opposition headed by Mr. Fawcett for economy. This fact Mr. Stanhope had not the candour to admit. Read for instance his last speech on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. Did he not admit that the *couleur de rose* picture which had hitherto been presented to Parliament was not true, and that things in India had come to a pass, when they must mend, or the Indian empire must collapse? Who brought things to that pass? Who was responsible for that serious situation? Was there any parallel to it when Mr. Gladstone's Government was in power? Mr. Stanhope naturally took credit for the present prosperous condition of Indian finance. He said: "I can only add that we shall approach the Budget without any apprehension whatever; and as regards the current year, I believe we shall be able to meet, not only the increased cost of our operations in Afghanistan, but also the charge for the frontier railways that we are pushing on, out of surplus revenues." But the unfortunate fact remains that the people of India get no benefit of this substantial surplus. It will be absorbed by the Affghan war. New taxes have been laid upon them, which have partly led to this surplus, but those taxes will not be remitted. If the Affghan war had not occurred, and the present Government is solely responsible for the war, the people of India would not have been burdened with these taxes, while their money would have been applied to the promotion of their own welfare. On the other hand while they have been taxed, the pockets of the cotton lords of Lancashire have been filled. Such has been the financial policy of the present Government, and it was a pity that there was no one at the Hackney meeting to contradict Mr. Stanhope.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE RENT BILL.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENTS.

WE now come to Sir Richard Garth's remarks on the question of enhancement of rent. He sets out by observing that the whole course of legislation previous to 1859 has recognized the right of enhancement of rent as residing in the landlords. His Lordship then remarks:

> And I suppose it to be equally clear, that the Act of 1859 intended to give them that right. It would indeed have been in the highest degree unjust to have given the ryot a permanent interest, as against his landlord, after a 12 years' occupancy, without giving the landlord the right to increase his rent as against the ryot, as occasion and justice might require.
>
> But what, as it seems to me, the landlords have some reason to complain of in this respect in the Act of 1859, is the great difficulty which is placed in their way by the language of the first ground of enhancement.
>
> If a landlord for a certain number of years, either from undue leniency towards his tenants or from a hatred of litigation, had allowed the rents of his occupation-ryots to remain for some years without enhancement, it might be, and in many cases has been, found impossible, either for him or his successors, to raise them again to anything like a fair standard. "All that the rule comes to," (as Mr. Field justly observes,) "is this, that one ryot can be made to pay as high a rent as another ryot of *the same class*. It affords no means of raising the rate of rent payable by the class generally."
>
> I believe that an immense deal of dissatisfaction and litigation has arisen from the limited form of this rule; and that it would only be just to adopt Mr. Field's suggestion, to allow landlords to enhance the rents of their occupation-ryots to what is the fair customary rental value of lands in each particular locality, without confining the inquiry to any special class of holdings.
>
> It might be quite right to take into consideration the relative advantages, both as regards soil, situation and otherwise, of each holding; to make some deduction from the ordinary rent in the cost of occupation-ryots; and to place any reasonable limit against increasing the rents too largely at any one time; but it does seem hard (and certainly not a wholesome example for the future) to debar landlords for ever from raising their rents to a fair value, because they or their ancestors may, from mistaken kindness or liberality towards their tenants, have forborne for many years to press them for increased rent.

Sir Richard Garth would have the settlement of rent effected periodically by a Commission, which we had suggested long ago. He says:

> I agree, that it is indeed deplorable to see so much litigation arising out of rent disputes; that the Civil Courts in a large number of cases have been found an unsatisfactory means of settling these disputes; and that in the interests of both landlords and tenants, and for the peace of the country it is in the highest degree important that some other means should be adopted for settling them in the present, and preventing as far as possible, litigation in the future.
>
> But to that good end, and to bring about something like equality and a fair standard, I think that a Commission should be formed in each district, which I would suggest (in accordance with Mr. Field's view) should consist of 3 persons,—one chosen by the ryots, another by the landlords, and a third by the Government. That this Commission should settle the present rents of occupation-ryots in each district where any difference may be found to exist. That this settlement should be made according to certain specified rules laid down by the Government for the guidance of the Commission; and amongst others, that the rent fixed by the Commission should not exceed the present rents beyond a certain proportion, and that the rents of occupation-ryots should be fixed at a certain rate below the rents of other ryots.
>
> The expenses of the Commission might be paid by a charge upon the contending parties which would probably be far less than the expense of litigation; and if any question of law were to arise, which is not likely, it might be left, if considered advisable, to the decision of the High Court.
>
> If the rent were thus once settled upon equitable principles, I think that some plan might be devised, such as Mr. Field recommends, for adjusting the rents in the future, according to the price of produce in each district leaving questions of enhancement upon other ground to be settled by the Civil Courts.
>
> It would obviously not be fair to take the price of paddy or of any other special produce as a *general standard*, because produce in the indigo and jute districts might be increasing in value, whilst in the paddy districts it might be going down, and *vice versa*. The Tithe Commutation Acts would hardly afford a fair rule in this and some other respect. But I should think that some general plan might readily be devised for settling in each year the price of produce, and consequently the rate of rents, in each district.

In a second minute Sir Richard has gone into details. In this minute Sir Richard remarks:

> If a tenant holds at will, or from year to year, the landlord may raise his rent as he pleases; because he may eject him by a notice to quit, if he does not pay the rent demanded.
>
> On the other hand, if a tenant takes a lease for a term certain, (say 10 years), at a fixed rent, it would be obviously unjust to allow the landlord to enhance that rent during the term, because both parties must be considered as having fixed the amount by mutual consent.
>
> It is only where the law itself confers a permanent interest upon the tenant without the consent of the landlord, that the law can properly lay down rules for regulating the amount of rent, which the tenant is to pay.

Sir Richard would give the right of enhancement to all persons, who may represent the estate. Thus:

> I should say that the term "landlord" ought to include any person, who, for the time being, *represent in state* the landlord's interest, and is entitled to receive the rent immediately from the ryot. It should include all persons holding life interests, or interests of any shorter duration, as well as ijaradars.
>
> The zemindar, who holds directly from the Government, is frequently not the person to whom the occupation rents belong. He very generally transfers his interest to putnidars, ijaradars, and others, leaving to them the collection of the rents, and contenting himself with a fixed annual income. In this state of things, the zemindar himself cannot enhance the rents, because he is not the person entitled to receive them; and unless those, to whom he has transferred his proprietary interest for the time being, are allowed to enforce his rights of enhancement, their interest, as well as his own, must of course suffer very materially; and he will be placed at an unfair disadvantage, as compared with other landowners, who choose to farm their own rents. Thus an ijaradar, taking a lease for a 10 or 15 years' term, would give a much higher rent for it, if he is entitled to enhance the ryots' rents; and it must be borne in mind that, if from diluvion or other causes the ryot is entitled to have his rent decreased, the ijaradar or other person, who is in actual receipt of the ryots' rents, will be the sufferer.

We would not, however, give power to the ijardar the right to enhance the rent as the representative of the landlord. The ijardar's interest in the land is temporary and limited, and he cannot therefore be expected to feel the same compunctions for the ryot that a landlord, who has a permanent interest in the soil, would feel. Whenever temporary leases are given, the leaseholder generally takes good care to secure a good margin for himself, and he does not look to enhancement of rent for the purpose of recouping himself. Justice does not, therefore, require that he should have the right of enhancement. Sir Richard would lay down the following principles for enhancement:

> (*a*)—where the rent is fixed at so much a bigha, in which case the rent should be increased or decreased from time to time, according as the area may be found larger or smaller;
>
> (*b*)—where an entire jote, under a certain name or description, is let at an *entire* rent, and not at so much a bigha, in which case any difference in the extent of area ought to make no difference in the rent; and
>
> (*c*)—where the tenant encroaches upon and appropriates a portion of his landlord's adjoining land, in which case it should be optional for the landlord to treat him either as a trespasser or a tenant as regards the encroachment. If he treats him as a trespasser, he may evict him and obtain mesne profits. If he treats him as a tenant, he may sue to have the fair rent of the land assessed, and added to the sum charged upon the original jote.

There are several other suggestions in this minute, which are matters of detail, and which we need not therefore notice at present. Our own idea as regards enhancement of rent is that the zemindar should take a fixed proportion of the gross produce of land as his share or rent, say one-fourth, beyond which the rent at no time should be raised. Where the present rent is higher than this proportion, we would not lower the rent, but at the same time would not grant an enhancement of it. Where, again, the existing rent is so low that its enhancement to the proportion of one-fourth the gross produce would be equal to three or four times the current rent, we would limit the increase to double the present amount, and allow the landlord to enhance the rent periodically till the one-fourth proportion is reached. It is true that the present rent in some districts exceeds one-fourth; indeed it comes to about one-third; there we should think the rate has reached the equitable maximum, and it ought not to go

further. The ryot ought to have enough to live upon, and if the rent be raised at a rate, which will trench upon his means of subsistence, it will necessarily amount to confiscation.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

WE had from the first strongly opposed the appointment, of an additional member to the Viceroy's Executive Council to take charge of the Department of Public Works. We had pointed out that that Department did not require a separate Minister to itself, and that the carrying out of Lord Salisbury's proposal would inflict an unnecessary burden upon the tax-payers. Time, the great vindicator of truth, has completely demonstrated the soundness of our views in this matter. Sir Andrew Clarke has left India after a service of four and a half years; and a retrospect of his Indian career will shew conclusively that he has not merely been useless, but positively mischievous; and that he would have been still more mischievous, if opportunity had favored him. We admit that the antecedents of Sir Andrew Clarke fully justified his selection for the newly created post of the Minister of Indian Public Works. He had filled several important offices with credit to himself and benefit to the public. As General Walker, who presided at the dinner given to Sir Andrew, by the Royal Engineers on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, observed :—"At an age when his (Sir Andrew's) contemporaries were still holding comparatively subordinate situations, he was filling, with conspicuous credit, positions of great responsibility in New Zealand and Tasmania. At the age of 28 he held a seat in the Legislative Council of Tasmania, and bore the chief part in conducting the public business. He entered the Council at a time when the opposition to the Government was bitter in the extreme; but very soon he succeeded, by his courteous and conciliating manner and judicious action, in introducing a better tone and disposition among the Colonial representatives, thereby securing for the Government of Tasmania an amount of consideration and respect which for a long time it had not enjoyed. These achievements led to his being solicited, before attaining the age of 30, to accept the important and arduous office of Surveyor-General and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Colony of Victoria." In Victoria Sir Andrew Clarke had done such excellent service that within a brief period, it was said of him that "he had hushed the wild whirlwind of land speculation and rendered the cry of 'unlock the lands' unmeaning and obsolete." Returning to England, Sir Andrew Clarke was appointed Director of Works of the Navy in 1864, an appointment he held for nine years, during which several important engineering works were carried out under his direction and supervision. In 1873 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Straits Settlements. The Government, indeed, could not have selected a better man to be the first Minister of Public Works in this country.

But what has Sir Andrew Clarke done during his Indian career extending over four and a half years to vindicate his existence. At the Royal Engineers' Dinner to Sir Andrew, of which mention has been made above, he thus spoke of his tenure of the post he is about to vacate :—

> When the office of Public works member of the Viceroy's Council was created some five years ago, it will be in the recollection of all present that the public works administration of India was widely, if not correctly, believed to be unsound; some failures had occurred, and much had been said of them, and there was a widespread belief that sweeping measures of reform were necessary. I was selected for this duty. The country was new to me. Its vast area, its varied conditions and requirements, the systems of its governing machinery, the men by whom it was served, the conflicting interests and diverse views—all demanded close and careful study. For two years I waited and watched. I had no precedents to guide me, and the magnitude of the interests at stake forbad the risk of mere experiment. Three more years have passed; they have been, as you, Sir, have said, years of great financial depression and difficulty; but though that has, of course, cramped the development of Public Works, it would not have interfered with the carrying out of any radical change of system, had such been in reality found to be necessary. The position of a chief of department in this country is widely different from that of a Minister in England, in that, while at home, each public man is to a large degree independent, and held directly responsible for the policy of his administration, at liberty to give forth his own views on that responsibility to the public. It is not so in this country. The members of the Government in this country are members of a council, not a cabinet, and are justly required to sink to a very great extent all individuality, and move only as a homogeneous body. The extent to which a system of this kind might tie the hands of an individual member endeavouring to introduce a radical measure, such as a large scheme of reorganization, may be easily imagined; but, gentlemen, I had no reorganization on a grand scale to propose. I am at heart a believer in men, not measure. I believe that any organization can be made to work if the men of whom it is composed are good men and true, and feel confidence begotten of sympathy in their leader. And I believe that if the men are unsound, or if the sympathy in their leader is lacking, no organization in the world will work successfully.

Thus, Sir Andrew Clarke spent two years in learning his business; and as the next three years were times of financial embarrassments, he could not leave his mark on the country. For our part we think that it was a piece of unusual good fortune for India that financial troubles stood in the way of abundant funds being placed at the disposal of the Public Works Minister for fresh undertakings. If Sir Andrew had had command of funds, he would we fear have ruined the country by carrying out numerous ambitious schemes and connecting his name with them. The Report of the Select Committee on Indian Public Works has demonstrated the unremunerative character of the bulk of the expenditure on so-called reproductive public works. It has been shewn that though the financial results of railways have not been so unsatisfactory as those of irrigation works, the expectation that railways will prove *directly* remunerative has not been realized. Sir Andrew Clarke knew this very well. He knew, too, that "as railways have now been constructed along the most important lines of communication, the returns which are yielded on the money expended on railways in the past ought not to be regarded as affording any evidence that similar returns will be obtained from capital which may be expended in the future." Yet Sir Andrew Clarke would have laid out enormous sums of money on new lines of railway, if only he had been supplied with funds. In his railway minute to which reference has been made in Mr. Juland Danver's recently published report on Indian Railways, Sir Andrew told us what he would have done in the matter of railway extension had financial embarrassments not stood in his way. He sketched a comprehensive scheme, which aimed at establishing inter-communication between the different provinces of the empire, at securing the military defence of the North-Western Frontier, connecting the capitals and kingdoms of the feudatory states with the main railway system, and at the development of local resources by the construction of provincial lines under local administrations and guarantee. For the attainment of the first object, viz., the establishment of inter-communication between the different provinces of the Empire, Sir Andrew Clarke recommended the completion of the arterial system by the construction of a section, 115 miles long, between Moradabad and Saharunpore, the prolongation of the Sindia State Railway, through Jhanshi and Saugor to a junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near the Mohand coalfields and the eventual extension of that line to Nagpore and past Hyderabad to Cuddapah on the Madras system, and the construction of a railway from Nagpore to Calcutta, the extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to join the arterial system in Scinde. For the attainment of the second object viz., the military defences of the North-Western Frontier, the late Public Works Minister wanted to complete the Punjab Northern State Railway to Peshawar with a branch to Kohat, including a bridge over the Indus at Khusalghur, and to construct a line from Sukkur to Candahar *via* Dadur and the Bolan Pass. The second line, the reader knows, has already been commenced and is being vigorously pushed on under the personal supervision of Sir Richard Temple. For the further development of the third group of railways, that is to say lines which connect the feudatory States with our main railway systems, Sir Andrew Clarke recommended the construction of several new lines. In a word, the late Public Works minister would have laid out 32 millions sterling on the completion of the three groups of railways mentioned above; and then he wanted to construct 3150 miles of provincial lines recommended by the various local Governments and administrations at a cost of 22 millions sterling. The reader will thus see that Sir Andrew would have committed the Government of India to an expenditure of upwards of 50 millions sterling on new railways, if the times had not been so very hard.

Nor is this all. Sir Andrew Clarke also recorded a minute on the harbours of India. It is a pity that this document has not seen the light yet. What, however, the *Pioneer* says about it is enough for our purpose. Our contemporary referring to the late Public Works Minister's minute on the harbours of India, writes :"It is a magnificent and fascinating programme, resting on an incontrovertible foundation. The desolate and neglected condition of the Indian coasts is a reproach to the great maritime power that has controlled them for so long, and a strain is put on the railway system of the country, which no railway system in so vast a country ought to be called upon to bear, when the railways of India are expected to work the commerce of so extensive a region, without any other outsets than those of Calcutta and Bombay. The proper development of the harbours of India would alone be a task that might dignify the records of a viceroyalty. Sir Andrew Clarke carries with him the knowledge that he has, at least, put on record the first great and comprehensive scheme of harbour construction for India, even if it has been prepared at a time when, as far as the project itself and Sir Andrew's immediate reputation are concerned, it might as well have been cast away on the most inhospitable of the coasts which it seeks to make ready for the shipping of the world." If Sir Andrew Clarke's views had been adopted the Government would have been committed to an expenditure of some eighty or hundred millions on the improvement of Indian coasts, whether the works would have ultimately proved successful or not. Take the Madras harbour works now under construction. It is, we repeat, a most fortunate thing for India that Sir Andrew Clarke filled the office of Public Works Minister at a time, when it was utterly impossible for the Government to listen to his counsels. Were it not for this circumstance we actually shudder to think what the consequences to the exchequer would have been. They would have been simply ruinous to our finances.

While Sir Andrew Clarke was so anxious to have his name connected with ambitious and costly schemes, he did literally nothing towards re-organising the Public Works Department. Disgraceful failures like the Saugor Barracks and the Allahabad Gun Carriage Factory Buildings had convinced the public of the imperative necessity of sweeping measures of reform in the D. P. W., which had been rightly interpreted into the Department of Public Waste. But Sir Andrew's Indian career is a perfectly blank record so far as the reform of the huge Department, over which he presided for four and a half years, is concerned. In the course of his speech at the Royal Engineers' Dinner he boldly declared that the experience of the past five years had taught him that the outcry against Public Works Administration in this country exaggerated considerably the defects of the system. What in the direction of reform was to be expected from a man, who entertained views like these? The only thing for which Sir Andrew Clarke's tenure of the Ministry of Indian Public Works will be remembered is the retirement scheme for engineers, which was promulgated by the Government of India on the 31st of July last. The question of the disposal of our surplus engineers had for a long time been under the consideration of the Government of India; and if Sir Andrew had the courage and statesmanship to grapple with it in the manner it should have been done, he would have established his claim to the lasting gratitude of our countrymen. But, as might have been expected, he swam with the current and sacrificed the weak to the strong, which can be done very easily. A great deal of the discontent among the engineers caused by an unexpected slowness in promotion, was most unreasonable. Their assertion that they have been induced to enter the service of Government under false pretences, was most absurd. Their discontent about promotion was due to the extravagant expectations which they had allowed themselves to entertain about their future prospects. To the engineers who complained because they did not get increase of pay with the rapidity they desired, the

Government should have pointed out what income they might have obtained in private or public employ in any other country. So far from doing this Sir Andrew Clarke became a staunch champion of the discontented engineers. One remedy was immediately available for the redress of their grievances. Nearly a hundred engineers had been sent out in batches at different times during the last few years on a five years' engagement. The Government should have acted on the conditions of these engagements; or when extension had been granted, this might have been done at the end of such extension. But Sir Andrew Clarke never thought of adopting this simple course, which would have promoted the interests of the whole Department, and which at the same time would have involved no sort of hardship or injustice. He systematically encouraged the foolish utterances of the engineers,and at last framed a retirement scheme, which benefited them considerably at the expense of the poor and dumb tax-payers. But for this, which the people of India can never forget, the record of Sir Andrew Clarke's Indian career would have been a perfect blank. We hope that, after his signal failure, the office which Lord Salisbury created in the teeth of Lord Northbrook's emphatic protests, will not be revived.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON EDUCATION.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S address at the last convocation of the Bombay University deserves more than a passing notice. His Excellency brought into one focus several important points in our educational system. In the first place he gave due credit to our youths for many good qualities, such as their retentiveness of memory, their power of mental application, their ambition to excel, and above all their improved standard of rectitude and integrity. But he also laid bare their faults, such as immaturity of thought, rhetorical exaggeration, substitution of borrowed ideas for original reflection, subjection of the reasoning power to the imagination, inaptitude for testing theory by practice, and the like. These faults, he admitted, are common more or less to the youth of all nations in the world. But they are nevertheless faults, which ought to be corrected. The greatest fault of the Indian student is the lack of perseverance after completing his acadamic career. It is this which throws the Indian behind his European competitor, and neutralizes the benefits of his early education and developement. Sir Richerd Temple remarked: "We see that many persons, whose practical knowledge gives authority to their opinion, affirm that much of our higher education is superficial where it ought to be fundamental and airy when it ought to be substantial. I am, as you will see far from a full admission of such criticism. Still the prevalence of such a notion does render the employers of intellectual labour less anxious than might have been expected to have recourse to those who belong to this University. It had something to do with the hesitation displayed by civil authorities in respect to obtaining the services of our graduates. Though such an education as that which we secure for our *alumni* ought to be a passport to high employment in any profession, yet if an idea gains ground that they become what is termed unpractical, and are prone to imagine that after having learnt so much at college they have little or nothing more to learn in life, then they will fail to reap the fruit of their labours at college." We are not prepared to say that an University education does not qualify our students for the public service. On the contrary we see every day that our University graduates turn out excellent members of the public service. As Sir Richard says, "a really good general education should enable a man to apply himself to the acquisition of any sort of knowledge, however novel or alien it may be; to perceive the points and bearings of every case or class of cases which may be presented to him; to assimliate into the mental system the ideas peculiar to any profession he may enter." But we admit that our University education ought to be more substantial than it now is, and for this defect the Government is responsible. Sir Richard Temple then laid just stress upon instruction in natural and physical science. "The study of the physical sciences," he truly remarked, "is now recognised in all countries as an integral part of the national education, and the recognition is everywhere assuming forms more and more tangible and definite." And Sir Richard has taken special steps to promote education in the physical sciences. The Bombay University has adopted a scheme for granting degrees in science. The preliminary course consists of mathematics and natural philosophy, inorganic chemistry, experimental physics, and biology. After that the student will devote himself to the particular sciences in which his Degree is to be taken—and these must be at least two in number, that is, a Graduate in Science must be qualified in at least two branches of science, qualification in one science only not being deemed sufficient. For instance, if he looks to botany as his future specialty, he may take up chemistry as his second science; if to zoology, he may take up physiolgy; if to physics, he may take up chemistry; if to physical geography, he may take up experimental physics; and so on. In addition to the two sciences he must pass an examination either in pure mathematics or mixed mathematics, which latter are much allied to several of the sciences; or if he does not take up mathematics, he must take up a third science which will form a group with any of the two sciences above mentioned.

There were a few other important points embraced in the address, which we cannot notice for want of space. The address was conceived in a truly liberal and practical spirit, which we hope will be carried out in practice. Sir Richard admitted that there was not a due recognition of University edu ation in the admission of candidates into the public service. He said, "notwithstanding the considerate intentions of the Government that those who acquire the higher education should have due advantages respecting admission to the upper grades of the public service, it has been found that University graduates in arts frequently fail, through no fault of their own to obtain the situations or positions to which their attainments might be expected to entitle them, and which they see filled by those who had not been reared in the Colleges, but who had won their way by actual work. This non-fulfilment in some degree of the intentions of Government has somewhat lowered the value of high education in the estimation of those who are to incur the cost, and undergo the toil, of the instruction. The defect has existed not in the judicial but in the executive departments. We have therefore, after revision of previous orders, framed such rules as shall secure to graduates the recognition of their preferential claims to employment in the upper grades of the executive service." But it is not enough to make rules. It is necessary to see that they are carried out in the spirit in which they are conceived. Sir Richard will not be long in Bombay to watch their practical enforcement, but we hope his successor will see to it.

MAHOMEDAN ENDOWMENTS.

THE Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan C. S. I. proposes to introduce a Bill in the Governor General's Council relating to the regulation of religious endowments, commonly called wakf, by Mahomedans. The object of this measure, as far as we understand it, is to correct abuses in the administration of such endowments and to assist the Mahomedan community in the preservation of family property. Wakf, as a great authority on Mahomedan law, says, in its primitive sense, means *detention*. In the language of the law (according to *Abu Hanifah*), it signifies the appropriation of a specific thing in such a way that the appropriator's right in it shall still continue, and the advantage thereof will be applied to charitable purposes or other good objects. The appropriator is held to be at liberty to resume it, and the sale or gift is consequently lawful. But the appropriator's right to all this is extinguished as soon as the judge has pronounced a decree. Wakf or settlement may be made by a person on himself, his children, and offspring (Nasl). The principle of the Mahomedan law is—a person can lawfully settle his land first on himself, then on another person, and after him upon the poor; or first upon a person and then upon himself. Here is an illustration: A man says "My land is a *sadakah* settled on myself." Such an appropriation is lawful according to what is approved. So also if he should say "I have settled it on myself, and after me on such an one, and then upon the poor," it would be lawful according to Abu Yusuf. And if one should say "My land is settled on such an one, and after him upon me," or should say "upon me and upon such an one," or "upon my slave and upon such an one," the approved opinion is that it would be valid. Again: When a man has made a valid appropriation of his land upon his child (walad), and after him upon the poor, the child who may be in existence at the time of the existence of the produce enters into the benefit of the *wakf* whether he were born at the time of the appropriation of the *wakf* or not. And, in like manner, if the words were "on my child, and what child may happen to me, and when they fail,upon the poor." Wakf may be created for all sorts of purposes, and the Mahomedan law contains elaborate provisions on the subject. Following these provisions Syud Ahmed proposes to protect the Wakf settlements. It appears that his proposal is not viewed with favour by all Mahomedans. We have received a copy of a memorial from the Mahomedan community of Patna, which is wholly opposed to this measure. The memorialists state that "the advocates of the Bill contend that it is in accordance with the Mohamadan law of Wukfs as explained in Futteha Alumgir;" if this is the case, they argue the Bill is superfluous; if, however, the ill be not in consonance with the Mahomedan law, they urge that "it will be in direct contravention of the statutes under which the British Government has pleased to pledge itself to respect the Mohamadan law as to heritage and contract." They quote many *futtehas* which they state go to show that the proposed legislation is calculated seriously to infringe the Mohamadan law and is quite opposed to the spirit of that law. Although the Bill is permissive in its nature, the memorialists object to it as "an innovation." They then proceed:

The advocates of the Bill next contend in favor of the Bill on the ground of its supposed advantages. They urge that under the present Mohamadan law of inheritance, the property of Mohamadans is divided into small fractions and ultimately tend to the ruin of the family. In thus arguing they forget to take this into their account: that if daughters under the Mohamadan law of inheritance take away property from the family, daughters-in-law bring in their shares. However the question is between a system of entails, a sort of primogeniture under the color and false name of Wukf, and an equitable rule of division of property amongst relations of the same degree for whom the proprietors have or may be presumed to have an equal amount of affection. Much may be said on both sides of the question; and even in England, where primogeniture as a general rule of inheritance has prevailed for ages, your memorialist understand the rule is not equally in favor with all classes. Its equitable nature is undoubtedly a matter of question; and in legislating principally for Europeans and Eurasians domiciled in India, the British Government in this country, has ere long thought fit to throw aside primogeniture as a rule, and to enact in its stead an equitable rule of succession, much akin to the rule of inheritance as laid down under the Mohamadan law. Your memorialists refer to the Indian succession Act (Act X of 1865.)

The argument in favor of the Bill referred to in the last paragraph, assumes without any fact or reason, that the sub-division of property under the Mohamadan law of inheritance is the cause of decline of the Mohamadan families; it also shows that those that advocate the measure are not, for reasons of their own, in favor of the present law of inheritance, which as your memorialists have elsewhere observed, form a part of their religion, and which has prevailed in all Mohamadan countries for the last thirteen centuries. The argument, in point of fact, is a distinct admission that the innovation sought for, is quite opposed to the spirit of the Mohamadan law of equitable division in cases of sucession. A pious Mohamedan would regard it as a sin to deprive any one of his heirs from shares justly his due, and he would consider it a shame if this was to be done under the name of Wakf which literally means *appropriation* to God.

In the celebrated case of Jotendra Mohun Tagore *vs.* Ganendra Mohun Tagore in which a Hindu testator attempted to create *estates in tail* under the form of trust, the Privy Council held that "under the guise of an unnecessary trust of inheritance, a testator cannot indirectly create beneficiary estates of a character unauthorized by law, and which could not directly be given without the intervention of the trust." This was with reference to a Hindu will; but your memorialists beg to submit that Courts of Justice would apply the same principles in construing Mohamadan trusts.

Judging by the European standard, the position of a woman in Mohamedan Society, is not what it should be; but in one respect, her position is decidely better than that of her European sister. Sheinherits along with her male relations, holds property on her own account, and enters into contracts. All this she does under the law of inheritance as laid down in the Shora and which the advocates of the Bill condemn. The change they propose to bring about, while depriving the Mohamadan woman of their heritage under law, will

have the direct effect of making their position more degraded. The rule of primogeniture and entail has been a recognized institution in England from time immemorial. In Mohamedan Society it will be a perfect innovation; and the apparent injustice of the measure, and the hardship it will inflict on those who have under the present Mohamadan law, a claim to the division of the heritage, will bring with it dissension, discords and worse mischiefs which your memorialists are very much afraid to contemplate.

Our Mahomedan countrymen of course best understand their own law and they are the most competent to interpret it. But from an examination of the conditions on which a *wakf* may be established, it appears to us that there is practically no limitation. Under it a Mahomedan can create a perpetuity for the preservation of his family property, and if Syud Ahmed's Bill will further that object, it is a measure, which we venture to think, deserves the support of the Mahomedan community at large. If there is any deep religious feeling involved in the matter, we should be the last persons to advocate interference. But generally we may observe that the decay of wealthy and ancient families in a country is a national calamity, and any thing which will tend to arrest that evil here deserves the serious consideration of our countrymen, Hindu or Mahomedan. Actuated by that feeling we would exhort our Mahomedan countrymen to give an impartial consideration to Syud Ahmed's Bill.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton will leave for Darjeeling on the 1st proximo, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. They will be absent from Calcutta for about a week.

WE ARE requested to announce that the third annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will take place on Friday next, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

THE ORIENTAL SEMINARY is the oldest Native Institution in Calcutta, we may say in all India. Its forty-ninth anniversary took place on Saturday last, Sir Richard Garth presiding. The *elite* of the native community were present on the occasion. After distributing the prizes Sir Richard addressed the students, congratulating them on their success and exhorting them to cultivate self-reliance, and to strike out new paths of occupation and industry. Sir Richard dwelt on the problem noticed by Sir Ashley Eden last year on the same occasion—what should the educated native do to earn a decent livelihood? Notwithstanding the sage words of the Chief Justice we must confess that the problem still remains unsolved. Raja Komulkrishna Bahadur returned thanks to the Chief Justice in a few well-chosen words, and Babu Pearychand Mittra addressed the meeting on behalf of the parents and guardians of the boys. Babu Pearychand Mittra paid a well-deserved compliment to Babu Bacharam Chatterjea, Honorary Secretary to the Seminary, for his earnest devotion to the interests of the institution.

WE ARE informed that the Maharaja of Durbhangah with his usual liberality has given Rs. 1,000 for the encouragement of chess in India. The chess-tournament played in Calcutta in the cold weather of 1878-79 brought into prominent notice the ability of many of the native players in India and the object of the Maharaja is to encourage and develop their talents.

The donation is accordingly to be spread over 5 years, and every half year a competition, open to all comers, will be held, to determine who is entitled to the championship. The champion will draw a stipend of 10 Rs. per mensem for 6 months until he is defeated. Every 6 months any one may challenge him, but if more challengers than one come forward they must play a preliminary match to determine who may play the champion. Besides this 40 Rs. will be distributed in minor prizes at each half yearly contest.

The Maharaja has invited Messrs. R. Steel, H. L. Harrison and J. B. Lee to form a committee for the purpose of arranging all minor details and superintending the play. The first encounter is to take place in April next and intending competitors should send in their names to R. Steel Esq. No. 2 Middleton Street on or before the 15th March.

REUTER has telegraphed the following:

A Ministerial Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons empowering reduction in the outfit and allowances of the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and Madras and their Councils, and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Commanders-in Chief of Bombay and Madras; also in the salaries and allowances of the future Bishops of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and Archdeacons.

We do not clearly understand this telegram. Is it meant that only the expenses of outfit and travelling allowances of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay and members of their Councils, and the Commander-in-chief of India and the Commanders-in-chief of Madras and Bombay will be cut down or their salaries also? No outfit expenses and travelling allowances are allowed to the members of the Councils of Madras and Bombay, because they are appointed on the spot. The same remarks apply to the Governors of Madras and Bombay when they are selected in this country. Then it appears that the salaries of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay will be reduced. But this is not sufficient. The saving by this retrenchment will be scarcely appreciable. We hope this measure of economy will include the salaries of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay. In our series "Reform and Retrenchment" we gave our reasons why the salaries of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay should be reduced. May we venture to express a hope that these reasons will prevail.

REUTER'S telegram about Mr. Wedderburn's motion for the admission of natives into the Legislative Councils on the representative principle is equally mysterous. Was the motion withdrawn or negatived? It is stated that the Under-Secretary of State for India said that "he was afraid it would be impossible for a long time to extend the representative system to India." He added that "the Indian authorities endeavoured as far as possible to elicit native opinion on different bills." But we do not see why it should be impossible to admit natives to the Legislative Councils on the representative principle. Of course no one is so mad as to advocate the extension of the representative institutions of England to India bodily. But surely education has advanced sufficiently in India to admit of a beginning. There are representative associations in India which may be empowered to return representatives to the Councils. Then again in all the Presidency towns there are Municipal Corporations based on the elective principle, which may be constituted as boards of election for the Legislative Councils. It is true that native opinion is now and then invited on projects of legislation, but what effect has such opinion generally on the deliberations of the Councils? Did the Council consult native opinion regarding the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act and the Licence Tax Act? The truth is an Executive Legislature accepts native opinion when it suits its purpose and not otherwise.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. W. Clark, late Municipal Engineer of Calcutta. He came out first as a subordinate engineer of the East Indian Railway, and in 1854 was appointed Engineer and Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality. Subsequently he was relieved of the duties of Secretary. As the author of the drainage and water supply schemes of Calcutta Mr. Clark's name will be associated in the history of the metropolis as long as the drainage and water-works will last. His death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur Correspondent regarding the local Agricultural Exhibition:

Krishnaghur The 19th of February 1880.

Like the Florentine Ambassador who wrote to Cromwell, "some say the protector is dead, others, say that he is not; for my part I believe neither the one nor the other," it might be said in the same dubious tone, that the Krishnaghur agricultural exhibition has neither been an utter failure nor a marked success. Some mischievous wags call it a misnomer, others say it was not, but for my part I believe neither the one nor the other. But be it said to the credit of the promoters of this exhibition that they left nothing undone to make it a marked success; and that they could have secured a fair amount of success but for the providential dispensation of rain, not only on the opening day, but also on two successive days afterwards. The spacious old College compound was chosen as exhibition ground, the four sides of which were surrounded with temporary-sheds made of chatties and bamboos, for the location of shop-keepers and others. In the middle of it an exquisitely furnished pavilion was erected for the display of agricultural and other produce. The durbar hall was tastefully decorated and nicely furnished. As stated in my previous letter, the exhibition which was to have been held on the 12th and postponed in consequence of rains, was opened the next day. Almost all the officials of the town, with their ladies were present on the occasion, while the number of native visitors was not so large as was expected, in consequence of the meeting taking place at an inconvenient hour of the day. The chair having been taken by Mr. Dickens, the Sessions Judge of Nuddea, the Secretary was called upon to explain the origin and progress of this movement; and that being done, Rai Judu Nath Roy Bahadur followed suit to explain in Bengalee to the general audience the objects of this agricultural exhibition. Mr. Dickens then rose and declared the exhibition open in a short speech. The exhibition pavilion was studded more with carpet and needle works fruits and flowers and other things than with agricultural produce. As to live-stock, they existed more in name than in the flesh. And to the great disappointment of the promoters of this movement all the projects for merry-making were frustrated by wind and rains. Yesterday prizes were distributed to the amount of nearly 700 Rs. and the Deputy Magistrate of Bongong, Babu Tara Prosad Banerjee, delivered a speech on the occasion. To-day, charities will be distributed to the poor and with the immersion of the idol (Saraswati) in the river, the whole affair would come to a final close.

On the day of the athletic sports, the College boys clubbed together in large numbers and as there was no fixed demarcation line on the gymnastic ground, they pushed on from behind by the general crowd, were made to rush towards the spot, where the ladies were sitting, and Mr. Taylor the Magistrate of the district, had, in order perhaps, to prevent this rush, to make use of his stick which it is said gave two or three cuts to some of the boys. It can fairly be presumed from the innocent character of the Magistrate that he did all this unknowingly, but knowing as he did that it was the sport only of the College boys he would have done well not to make use of his stick on that merry occasion.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:

IRRIGATION.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting the following remarks on an article which will be found in your paper of the 26th ultimo headed "*State wells in the North Western Provinces.*"

First as to irrigation from wells which is usual in the North Western Provinces.

In their vicinity, especially in the neighbourhood of those constructed of masonry may be seen broad tracts of splendid crops which would do credit to any country. But to raise sufficient water where it is far from the surface entails great labor both for man and beast and the machinery used in raising the precious fluid is costly and perishable.

When the rain-fall is short the water recedes in the wells and the ryots are frequently unable to lift it at all. At such time fodder is scarce and the bullocks required for raising the water are, from want of proper food, weak and unequal to their task. To remedy these defects some years ago I recommended pumps to the notice of the Court of Directors and my suggestion was opposed by the Company's engineers. But these gentlemen had probably not witnessed as I had done the mortality among the bullocks, thousands of them dying from sheer starvation. I am still of opinion that my suggestion would be a great improvement upon the present mode of raising the water, indeed in many places it cannot be done by any other means owing to the great depth at which it lies. I have said that the machinery used in lifting the water by bullocks is costly and perishable, this fact will be easily understood when I state that the *pool* is always made of leather-and in many instances the well-rope is also of the same material, which from being alternately wet and dry soon wears out. A simple iron pump would cost but a small sum and when any trifling repair was necessary it could be done by the village blacksmith. Some long time since a Brahmin Zemindar put one over one of his wells and the people from the neighbouring villages flocked to see the "*Kul*" at work much to their admiration and astonishment.

With regard to Canals—if they convey water suitable for irrigation and their construction does not interfere with the drainage of the country, such works in my opinion must always be preferable to any other. In them the cultivator has water without labour to himself or his cattle, and cultivation can be carried out on a much larger scale, because the ryot has only to lead the water in the direction required. No person acquainted with Indian agriculture will accuse the ryots of stupidity. They and the zemindars have their prejudices and so have English Farmers. But once let the ryots be convinced that you take a real interest in their good and that you are capable of giving sound advice, and they will not be slow in following friendly suggestions, for I have frequently found them willing to do so. When it is considered that almost the entire population of India is engaged in agriculture it is marvellous how little has been done by Government for the improvement of the art. With a proper system of irrigation according to the requirements of the various parts of India, and with improved means of cultivating the soil we should hear no more of famines. We might take a lesson from a neighbouring power, for no sooner had France determined to colonize Algeria than a Committee of Senators was assembled to ascertain what products could be profitably grown in that country, and for one of the gentlemen of the Committee I drew up a paper detailing the mode of growing Indigo and of preparing that valuable staple for the markets of Europe and America.

I am Sir
Yours obediently,
RALPH MOORE.

REVIEW.

Elementary Dynamics in Urdu. By S. B. Mookerjee,. M. A., B. L., Professor, Government College, Lahore.

The work under notice is designed by the author to supply a pressing want of Urdu literature. The public are aware that about twelve years ago a movement was started in the Punjab, which aimed at imparting high education to the people of India through the medium of their own Vernaculars and which culminated in the establishment of the present Punjab University College. The doctrine, which is the guiding principle of the Punjab University College, has been vehemently controverted, and one of the strongest arguments of its opponents has been the paucity of suitable books in the Indian Vernaculars. Even in the most advanced and cultivated of the Indian languages there is a lamentable want of books treating of scientific subjects, and the Urdu among them is remarkably poor in this respect. On the students of the Punjab University College, therefore, who aim at obtaining degrees in arts without knowing English the work under notice confers a great boon.

We congratulate Mr. Mookerjee on the success with which he has acquitted himself in this self-imposed task. The work being perhaps the first of its kind on the subject in the Urdu tongue, the difficulties with which he has had to contend were of no ordinary magnitude. The great point was to make the work sufficiently elementary to suit the capacity of beginners. Another obstacle was the absolute want of suitable words to convey ideas and elucidate the meaning of the technicalities of Dynamics. On the whole it may be safely said that the author has grappled with his difficulties with admirable success. He has invented an entire body of nomenclature, borrowing largely of course from Arabic and Persian sources to coin his phrases. The thanks of future Urdu writers on the subject of Dynamics and its allied sciences will be due to the author for thus removing one main obstacle in their way. We believe critics and students will on perusal be equally impressed with the fitness of the phraseology employed.

The work is divided into 15 Chapters. The arrangement is the author's own and somewhat novel. Though the book does not profess to be any thing more than an elementary compilation from standard English works on the subject, still the author has contrived to include a mass of information which is usually not so fully treated in this class of books. It is intended for the use of candidates for High Proficiency in arts examination of the Punjab University College, corresponding to the B. A. degree of the Calcutta University. Students up to that standard are not generally taught some of the subjects, which the author has included in his treatise. For instance Chapter 6th on Relative Velocity as well as Chap IV on the Composition and Resolution of motion, in which beginners find most difficulty, treat these subjects with a fulness, which is not to be found in any standard elementary work on Dynamics. This would render the work useful to English-knowing students also. In our opinion a work intended to serve as a text book for the High Proficiency standard should contain as much information as may be imparted without the aid of calculus or Higher Mathematics. The work under review is therefore a complete one of its kind. The style is simple, easy and clear, and refutes the assertion confidently made by some Europeans in Upper India that natives of Bengal cannot master the Urdu idiom. The author is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University and gained honors in Mathematics. His five years' experience in teaching Upper India students that difficult subject must have been of great practical use to him in bringing out a work suited to their comprehension. It fully vindicates the author's reputation as a man of scientific attainments and bears witness to his assiduity and patient industry. We trust the Senate of the Punjab University College will properly appreciate and suitably acknowledge the service rendered to the cause of education in the Punjab by the author by compiling and publishing his "Elementary Dynamics in Urdu."

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta, February 16th.—No fresh news from the Lughman valley. Mulla Khelil has been preaching near Jelalabad, but without effect.

17th.—A camp follower having been murdered at Pezwan, a party of the 51st and 3rd B. C. was deputed to surround the village within whose limits the murder was committed. A complete surprise was effected on the morning of the 16th. The village paid a fine of Rs. 300 at once, and the troops returned without a shot being fired. General Bright itelegraphs from Mandrawar, where he had proceeded to settle matters with the Utkheyls in the vicinity, who have been engaged in robberies between Gandamak and Fort Battye. A reconnaissance is being sent to Tegri. The weather is still very severe in the upper Kurram. The health of the troops is improving, except that of the 13th Regiment, which is very bad, and of the 11th Native Infantry, which is bad. No political reports of consequence. A deputation of Waziris is said to have visited Mushki Alam. A railway accident occurred early on the morning of the 17th near Mittri, 12 miles from Sibi. Particulars have not yet been received, but several persons are reported to have been seriously injured. Two trains collided, in one of which was the Poona Horse. Major Reynolds has been deputed to make full enquiry.

18th.—A subsequent report states that in the railway accident on the Sibi line seven coolies were killed and two severely hurt, the sowars and horses of the Puna Horse being uninjured. General Bright has moved to Mandrawar in the Lughman Valley with a strong force. The villages are friendly, and supplies more plentiful. Troops under Colonel Boisragon hold Asmatulla Khan's and other forts. The local head men have come into General Bright.

19th.—Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Governor of Natal and High Commissioner of South East Africa, succeeding Sir Henry Bulwer and Sir Garnet Wolseley. Colonel H. Brackenbury, R.A., succeeds as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. The explanation of the accident on the Sibi line is that some waggons were blown along the line by a heavy gale and met the train from Jacobabad with coolies. Besides seven of the latter killed, four were injured. It has been arranged that, if no unforeseen event intervenes, the Budget Statement will be made at a special meeting to the Legislative Council to be held next Tuesday morning.

20th There are rumours of fighting being imminent near Sitalif between adherents of the British Government and some 2,000 men of Ghulam Kader's party.

From Kabul 19th February—A convoy of sick and wounded British soldiers left on the 16th for India. Small parties of British and Native soldiers will be despatched regularly every other day. Supplies are being brought in greater quantities. The weather is slightly warmer during the day. There are several degrees of frost still at night. The 3rd B. C. are expected to arrive on the 20th. The 5th Panjab Cavalary are leaving on the 21st. The fortifications are progressing rapidly. All stores of grain and forage now being brought in are placed in the Bala Hissar.

General Bright has encamped at Maz Tigri. Supplies are plentiful. The people are friendly. The Government of Lughman is giving every assistance. A number of local Khans are all coming in. The rumours of Abdur Rahman Khan having crossed the Oxus are still unauthenticated.

21st.—General Bright's force has moved up to Tigri in Lughman, and encamped to the south of the Alishang river near the meeting of Alishang and Alingar valleys, which are both well-cultivated and densely populated, and contain numerous forests and enclosures of different Khans and Chiefs. From Kandahar.—The ringleader of the revolt of the Iskhakzais against the representative of Sirdar Sher Ali is said to have been executed, and the tribe fined 1,5000 Kandahari rupees which had been paid. These measures are said to have restored order in the district. All the high hills round Kandahar are covered with snow. The fall has been very heavy and continuous at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, Quetta, and in the Khojuck and Peshni valleys. The health of the troops is good. All quiet through Kandahar, Khilat-i-Ghilza and Zamindawar districts.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 21st February, 1880.

There has been no change of consequence in our markets during the week under review.

IMPORTS.

This market remained firm but less active and transactions were confined to a limited extent without any alteration in prices.

Greys.—Whites and all other kinds of cotton goods have had less attention during the week, as usual there was a lull after large operations.

Yarns.—Both imports and country manufactures continued to be in fair demand, but towards the close of the week prices showed an easier tendency.

EXPORTS.

This market continues quiet as most of the country products are at present being scarce, in consequence of the season expiring.

Tea.—on the 19th instant 2705 chests were sold at public sales in the following order :

Messrs. Moran and Co.....	1615	chests.
J. Thomas and Co	450	,,
Thos. Carritt and Co	373	,,
T. Watson and Co.....	46	,,
W. S. Cresswell and Co.. ...	241	,,

Prices were easier than before

Oil-seeds.—Limited transactions.

Linseed.—Old crop small seeds at Rs. 5 per md,
New crop for forward delivery 4-9 ,,

Jute.—continues very scarce and prices have been forced up to an extraordinary exhorbitant rates Rs. 6-4 @ 7 for low to good. Such prices we hardly remember to have seen. The present position of this staple has compelled several mills to suspend operations and within a few days prices for gunny bags have risen 4 to 5 Rs. per 100.

The following transactions are reported in Rice table sorts.

Seeta	400 tons	@ 4	12		
Gross	800 ,,	@ 3	11	@ 3	14
Ballam	12,000 bags of 2 mds.	@ 2	10	@ 3	1
Khuari	5000 ,,	@ 2	4	@ 2	7
Raree	7000 ,,	@ 2	5	@ 2	11

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal on last Thursday the 19th instant raised the rates of discount and interest 1% all round, Money it seems has begun to find its employment. Rates at the Bazar have also further advanced.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has been comparatively more lively and a fai amount of business done in Government Securities at advanced rates, to which after having risen they fell. Thus—

4%	94	fell back at the close of the week		93	14
4½%	101	10	,, ,,	101	8

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market showed a disposition for Cotton and Jute Stocks viz. Bowreahs, Dunbars, Burranagores and Howrah s even at enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Syud Wagar Hossain, Colgong.....	6	10	0
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,, Shumbhoochunder Dey, Hooghly.....	10	0	0
,, Ramgoti Mookerjee, Cutwa.....	14	5	0
,, Gopalchunder Chatterjee, Darjiling	10	0	0
,, Preonath Chukerbutty, Jajpore.....	6	10	0
,, Rajendralal Kunar, Bhastara.....	6	10	0
,, Harimohan Goho, Tipperah	10	0	0
,, Muttylal Ghose, Hooghly.....	10	0	0
,, Probodchunder Bose, Rajmehal.....	13	4	0
,, Khudiram Poddar, Nurrail.....	6	8	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 18, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave of Mr. W. S. Wells, or until further orders.

Baboo Nogendro Lall Mitter is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, and is posted to Jessore.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments is allowed subsidiary leave from the 17th to the 31st, December 1879, inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

Moulvi Dilwar Hossain Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and six days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Bhoyrub Nath Palit, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore is transferred to Chittagong.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, on special duty in connection with the Burkagurh estate in Chota Nagpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the 7th ultimo, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. H. Risley. Captain Grey will, however, continue to be employed in his present appointment until further orders.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunahs, is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, with effect from the 4th November 1879, *vice* Captain L. J. H. Grey. Mr. Jones is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant Commissioner with effect from the 7th ultimo.

Baboo Denonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patuakhally, Backergunge, is confirmed in the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 29th December 1879, *vice* Rai Ishree Persad, Bahadoor, deceased.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, is promoted temporarily to the Third Garde of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Denonath Addy.

Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is confirmed in the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Denonath Addy.

Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Gour Das Bysack.

Baboo Kristo Prosad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 12th January 1880, *vice* Mr. R. H. Renny appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade.

Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Gour Dass Bysack.

Baboo Gunga Nund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. R. H. Renny.

Mr. E. S. Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sixth Grade, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee.

Baboo Hurro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Gunga Nund Mookerjee.

Baboo Bhobotsh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Gunga Nunda Mookerjee.

Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, on leave, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, resigned.

Advertisements.

Native Child's Arithmetic Part I., Price 4 annas. By Braja Pati Banerjie. To be had at Roy Press Depository, Sanskrit Depository and Canning Library.

BENGAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A Public Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 27th Instant, at 5 P. M., when Mr. H. Bell will read a Paper on "The Influence of Judicial Legislation on the Development of Hindu Society."

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Honorary Secretary.

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A SELECTION of Leading Cases on the Hindu Law of Inheritance with Notes by the Honorable J. B. Norton. 1870—71, *New copy*. 2 Vols., Rs. 28.

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Calcutta, 21*st February* 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

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MADAN GOPAL SARKAR,
Assistant Secretary.

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The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Gonorrhœa, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

A person who had entirely been made useless by his Venerial disorder has been cured with the help of God and by the efficaciousness of your medicine.

JOY CHUNDRA LAHIRY,
Mymensingh.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

It was customary with my wife that she used to bear forth children in an unripe state of pren ancy, and would not go byond six or seven months after conception and the consequence was that all the children she bore were lost one by one. I have now the greatest pleasure to inform you that after the application of your Amritarasa a male child was born of her, who has now arrived at the age of eleven months. Nothing bad is seen in his life. He is quite healthy.

GOUR SOONDER DASS GUPTA
Kirtepasha, Barisal.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorbœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
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I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

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Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cure of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Lime Supply for Bengal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the leases of the undermentioned Lime-Quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, will be put up to AUCTION sale at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet at noon on the 15th March 1880.

The leases will be for three years and seven months commencing from 1st April 1880 and ending 31st October 1883.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked, *i. e.*, not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds per annum, will be liable to resumption, and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half-yearly in advance.

Further conditions will be duly notified at the time of sale.

No.	Names of quarries.	Where situate.
1	Nongthalong Poonjee.	*Jaintia Hills.* *North.*—By Padoo and Pamtadong Poonjees. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
2	Moorali Cherra ..	*North.*—By Sootang Poonjee. *South.*—By northern boundary of Rowai lime-quarry. *East.*—By Looba or Looke river. *West.*—By Western limit of lands appertaining to Moorali Poonjee.
3	Roopnath ...	*North.*—As far as limestone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By Ooloo Cherra river. *West.*—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
4	Lama Pooshee ...	*North.*—By Lakadong. *South.*—By boundary of Rowai limestone quarry. *East.*—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Morali Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel. *Malai Soh-mot State.* *Khasi Hills.*
5	Nokria Cherra ...	*North.*—By south bank of Majdoora. *South.*—By Pandendish jungle. *East.*—By Mashim Khasia's garden. *West.*—By Shia Sing Khasia's garden. *Maharam State.* *Khasi Hills.*
6	RamsemdemRajke	*North.*—By Chapagar. *South.*—By Pook Cherra. *East.*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. *West.*—By Hurrin Tilla Dhul. *Bhowal State.* *Khasi Hills.*
7	Bhowal Cherra ...	*North.*—By Chota Teekar Tilla. *South.*—By Kala Pani, *alias* Pukri Blei. *East.*—By Mongla-mora Tilla. *West.*—By Cherra Khowri Cherra *Maodon* *Khasi Hills*
8	Ka Long Long ...	*North*—By Maw Ngein *South*—By Chillai Cherra *East*—By Umjinden Cherra *West*—By Waiblei and Chilla Cherra *Maharam State* *Khasi Hills*
9	Tangla ...	*North*—By Komoni Teekor as far as lime-beds exist *South*—By Pak Cherra *East*—By Dhaymalia river *West*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra *Maharam and Maiong* *Khasi Hills*
10	Manai Cherra ...	*North*— } By forest and jungle lands per- *South*— } taining to Maharam *East*— } *West*—By Jadukata, *alias* Pona-thirth river *Maodon* *Khasi Hills*
11	Umjindem ...	*North*—By Lumrai-by-nem *South*—By Lum Tenget *East*—By Umiap *West*—By Umjindem Cherra *Dwara Nongtyrmen* *Khasi Hills*
12	Bor Syrmai ...	*North*—By Pan garden *South*—By Ka Lad-Luka *East*—By Lumdilong *West*—By Lum-raitruth *Khasi Hills*
13	Silai Cherra ...	*North*—By Lum-khar-proh *South*—By Um-sao-leim *East*—By Silai river *West*—Lum-di-long *Khyrim.* *Khasi Hills*
14	Mokertilla ..	*East*—By the Moonghat river *West and North* } By lands pertaining to Maoloon and Umshapiang Poonjees *South*—By the Pyen river

W. F TROTTER,
Offg Deputy-Commissioner
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

SHILLONG:
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 23rd December 1879.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry limestone, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheskhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions:—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be sold separately and each tract will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years, *viz.* from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of Rs. 20 per 1000 maunds of lime stone quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The Minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 40,000 maunds of lime stone per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz* on the 1st April and the 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. WEST,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tura, Garo Hills, The 10th January, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry Coal, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheshkhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions:—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be shold separately and each will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years *viz.* from 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of 3 annas per 1000 tons of coal quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 10,000 maunds of coal per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz.* on the 1st April and 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. WEST,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tura, Garo Hills, The 10th January, 1880.

MIRACLE!!!

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NOTICE.

Life of Maharaja Nava Krishna Dev Bahadoor of Sobhabazar in Bengali by Beepin Behary Mittra, which will amply repay perusal is ready for sale at the Sanskrit Press Depository, the Canning Library, 39 Old Chinabazar and 115 Chitpore Road. (Burtollah) Price 6 Annas

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